the relief of the legal representatives of Dr. Wm. ed by a report, which was ordered to

By Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce Asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the Mississippi Baptist State Conven-tion in relation to securing to American citizens the free-dom of religious worship abroad, and that it be refer-red to the Committee on Foreign Relations; which was Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of

Atso, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Noah Miller, of Lincolnville, in the State of Maine, accompanied by a report. By Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee of Claims: A bill for the relief of Cornelius McCaullay, accompanied

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of Mary D. Blaney, widow of the late Major George Blaney, accompanied by a report.

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of the sureties of Daniel Winslow, accompanied by a report.

By Mr. WADE, from the Committee of Claims: A bill for the relief of Priscilla C. Simonds, accompanied by a

By Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Commerce: A bill to extend the limits of the port of New Or-leans, accompanied by a report.

RESOLUTION AGREED TO.

On motion by Mr. SEWARD-Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquit whether, consistently with the Constitution, provision can be made for referring causes instituted according to the course of the common law to referees, and whether such provisions, if they could be constitutionly made, would be expedient. FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

On motion by Mr. HAMLIN, the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the further consideration the bill to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliations com-mitted by the French prior to 31st July, 1801, and the bill and all papers relating thereto were referred to a select committee of five.

The CHAIR appointed the following Senators as the committee: Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Paarce, and Mr. Johnson.

ABSTRACT OF THE SEVENTH CENSUS. Mr. BRODHEAD submitted a resolution to direct the printing of twenty thousand copies of the Abstract of the Census, for the use of the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN inquired if the resolution did not go to

the Committee on Printing under the rule, and alluded to the fact of the subject having been under the considera-tion of the committee last session, and that it was now before the committee. Mr. GWIN objected to the adoption of the resolution at

this time, but was understood to be in favor of printing a larger number of copies of the seventh census, as it was document much called for by their constituents.

Mr. PRATT opposed it, on the ground that the abstract contained inaccuracies, and that it was not such a docu-

ment as would be generally useful if it were printed. He was understood to be in favor of the compilation of a proper abstract of the whole census, and if such a one were prepared he would vote for the printing.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on BILLS INTRODUCED.

vious notice, read twice, and referred to appropriate com-By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill to authorize the pay-

The following bills were introduced in pursuance of pre-

ment of certain claims for depredations and spoliations during the hostilities with the Creek and Seminole Indians in 1886-'27 By Mr. FOOT: A bill making a grant of public lands to the several States and Territories of the Union for the

benefit of indigent insane persons.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill to remunerate the States of Maine and Massachusetts for lands conveyed to enable the United States to fulfil stipulations in the treaty of By Mr. SHIELDS: A bill for the relief of purchasers

and locators of swamp and overflowed lands.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill for the benefit of the heirs at law of Lieut. C. A. Wickliffe. By Mr. CHASE: A bill to divide the State of Ohio into judicial districts and to provide for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States therein; which

was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. BREVET LIEUTENANT GENERAL. By Mr. SHIELDS: A joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of Lieu-

tenant General by brevet for eminent services.

Mr. DAWSON saw no need of reference, as the committee was the same, or very nearly so, as had reported

on several occasions.

Mr. SEWARD. Why not ask to have it acted on at Mi. SHIELDS would be very glad for the Senate to adopt the course suggested, but he supposed there might be objection, and hence thought it better to refer it. If

there was no opposition, however, he would ask that it be considered at once. Mr. PETTIT was opposed to such prompt action, and would prefer that the resolution be referred to the Mili-

Mr. SHIELDS then withdrew his motion, and the reference was made to the Committee on Military Affairs. NOTICE OF A BILL.

Mr. SLIDELL sent a notice to the Chair of his intention to introduce a bill to grant the right of way and a portion of the public lands to the State of Florida to aid in the construction of a railroad across the peninsula in

On motion of Mr. CHASE, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ROLAND JONES, a representative from the State of

ouisiana, appeared to-day and was qualified.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the State Department containing an abstract of the returns made to the Department by the collectors of cus-toms, showing the number of seamen registered in the several ports of entry in the United States during the year ending September 30th, 1853. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Interior Department,

enclosing the report of the Superintendent of the Census, dated the 14th instant, to which brief allusion was made in the annual report of that Department. Laid on the

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for settling the claims of the legal representatives of Richard W. Meade, deceased; which

was read twice and committed.

Mr. THURSTON, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Colt; which was read twice and committed.

BOOKS ORDERED BY CONGRESS Mr. ORR submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the House members of the Joint Committee

on the Library be instructed to inquire and report what books have been ordered to be printed by authority of Congress which have not been completed; the progress made with the respective works; the time when they will probably be comleted; the names of the contractors and the works each one to print; the contract price stipulated to be paid for editing and publishing; and such other facts as may inform the House fully upon the subject.

POST OFFICE AT SAVANNAH. On motion of Mr. SEWARD, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of erecting a post office building in the city of Savannah, Georgia, and to report upon the same by bill or otherwise. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. PHILIPS submitted the following resolution, upon the adoption of which he demanded the previous Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed

such of the river and harbor improvements as were appropriated for at the last Congress, and which, in the opinion of the committee, are within the constitutional powers of this Government and of general interest and importance; and that they report at an early day of the session by bill or otherwise.

The previous question was seconded: Ayes 76, noes 44.

Mr. MACDONALD moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was disagreed to: Yeas 55, nays 112. The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution, and, being put, it was decided in the affirmative

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Appleton, Belcher, Benson, Bissell, Bugg, Lewis D. Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler. Chase, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullom, Dawson, Dick, Dunbar, Dunham, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Ellison, English, Etheridge, Everhart, Ewing, Farley, Flagler, Florence, Franklin, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Henn, Hill, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Roland Jones, Knox, Lane, Latham, Lindley, Lindsley, McCulloch, Macy, Maxwell, Meacham, Middleswarth, John G.Miller, Smith Miller, Morgan, Nichols, Noble, Norton', M. Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Philips, Pratt, Preston, Pringle, Puryear, Ready, Richardson, Riddle, David Ritchie, Thomas Ritchey, Robbins, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seward, Seymour, Simmons, Gerrit Smith, Samuel A. Smith, William R. Smith, George W. Smyth, Frederick P. Stanton, Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton, Straub, Andrew Stuart, David Staart, John L. Taylor, Thurston, Trout, Tweed, Vansant, Wade, Walbridge, Walker, Israel Washburn, Wells, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Hendrick B. Wright, Yates, and Zollicoffer—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Abergrombie, Willis Allen, David J. Bailey, YEAS-Messrs. James C. Allen, Appleton, Belcher, Ben-NAYS Messrs. Abererombie, Willis Allen, David J. Bailey, reported without amendment a bill to reimburse the Com

Thomas H. Bayly, Barksdale, Bocock, Boyce, Brooks, Chastain, Chrisman, Cobb, Craige, John G. Davis, Dean, Dent, Disney, Edmundson, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, Kidwell, Kittredge, Letcher, Lilly, McMullen, McQueen, Mayall, Morrison, Murray, Olds, A. Cliver, Packer, John Perkins, Powell, Reese, Ruffin, Shaw, Singelston William Smith, Spedgrass, Sollers, Biohard H. ingleton, William Smith, Snodgrass, Sollers, Richard H tanton, John J. Taylor, Vail, Walsh, and Wheeler-54.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. DUNHAM moved to reconsider the vote just taken He remarked that it was a matter of importance that the House should decide to which committee this subject be-longed as a matter of right, to the Committee on Commerce or to the Committee on Roads and Canals. He referred to the rules to prove that the first-named committee had nothing to do with this subject, its duties be ing confined entirely to the matter of commerce itself, whilst the duties of the last-named committee were with especial reference to the improvement of the channels of ommerce, and the means by which that commerce was to be carried on. He then alluded to the organization of these committees, and remarked that if gentlemen would look into the subject they would find that the Committee on Commerce had been organized expressly with reference to the commerce of the country, the gentlemen composing it being mostly from the seaboard, while the Committee on Roads and Canals had been formed in accordance with

the duties conferred upon it by the rules, being composed of gentlemen from all parts of the country.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, thought there was great propriety in the suggestions made by the gestleman from Indiana. He (Mr. C.) did not know that this great question of harbor and river improvements would cient friends in this House to pass any bill, if he might judge from the somewhat unfavorable character of the recommendations of the President of the United States in his message; but, whether they were in the majority or not, it was certainly due to the friends of this great system that it should have a proper direction at the outset the concurred with the gentleman that, in view of the du-ties of these two committees, the Speaker, in their organization, had exhibited a great deal of prudence and discretion. If he understood the duties of the Committee on Commerce, they related more particularly to the external commerce of the country than to the improvement of the great thoroughfares of commerce in the interior; and by looking at the list of this committee it would be seen that the Speaker, in view of this fact, had given to the scaboard

a larger representation thereon, while on the other hand he had given to the interior a larger representation upon the Committee on Roads and Canals. Now, the bill of the last Congress to which this resolution referred made ap-propriations to a vast number of improvements in the basin of the Mississippi and upon the Northern Lakes, and the inquiry to be made was, whether it was expedient and proper to make appropriations for their continuance. There were but two representatives of the great basin of the Mississippi upon the Committee of Commerce, and it was hardly to be presumed, from the locality of its members, that they would be as well informed in regard to what was expedient and proper in relation to these ap propriations as men who represented that portion of the country. Whether the system was to rise or fall, he appealed to the House, as one of the Representatives of the reat West, whether it was not due to the friends of this system that such reference of this subject should be made as would secure at least a favorable report, in order that it might be decided upon? He thought the friends of the system should vote for the motion to reconsider, that the subject might be referred to the Committee on Roads

Mr. PHILIPS contended that, as the bill passed by the ast Congress originated with the Committee on Commerce, the inquiry proposed in his resolution should be rosecuted by it, and argued that it conformed to the acion of the House on past occasions.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that nearly all the ap propriations for the West in that bill were made, not by the Committee on Commerce, but by the House and the Senate.

Mr. FULLER replied to this assertion, and declared that the Committee on Commerce, when considering the subject, agreed to report a bill upon the basis that it should be reasonable in amount—about a million of dolars-and that this sum should be equally distributed, one-third upon the Atlantic coast, one-third upon the lake shores, and one-third upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. In conformity with this basis that bill was reported, and its friends had the mortification of seeing returned from the Senate loaded down with amend ments, and made most incongruous in every particular.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which was agreed to

BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were introduced in pursuance notice, read twice, and appropriately referred:

By Mr. SEWARD: A bill to provide for the removal of

structions in the river Savannah, in the State of Georgia, and for the improvement of the same, and to reimburs the City Council of Savannah for such sums as said city authorities may have heretofore expended for tha purpose. Also, a bill to authorize the establishment of a nav

yard and depot on the coast of Georgia, at the city of Brunswick, in Glynn county.

By Mr. DOWDELL: A bill to grant the right of way to the State of Alabama and a portion of the public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Selma, on the

Alabama river, to Gadsden, on the Coosa river, in said PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went into | ted States

Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Onn, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the annual message of the President of the United States. Mr. DEAN, being entitled to the floor, addressed the

committee in reply to the speech of Mr. Smith, of New York, delivered yesterday. He expressed his regret that his colleague had referred to the conduct of Capt. Ingraham in a party aspect, and that an attempt should have been made either to sustain or condemn the Administra-tion upon it. He believed that the whole American peoto sustain or condemn the Administraple had been represented by the conduct of the Adminis-tration in this affair. It was a subject which had challenged the attention of the whole world more than any other within the last twenty-five years, and the condu of our Government in sustaining Capt. Ingraham had met not only with the universal approbation of our own peo-ple, without distinction of party, but had also met with the approval of the people of all parts of the world. He then replied to the assertion of Mr. Smiru that

although Austria was a despotism, yet this Government was a greater and a guiltier oppressor, and that the present Administration owed its being and its very existence to the slave power, and that it had been pledged in ad-vance thereto. He declared that this Administration, instead of being pledged to the slave or any other power, had merely adopted the principles of the Democratic party as they had been understood for years. In conclusion, he urged the adoption of his joint reso

lution complimentary to the conduct of Capt. Ingraham in the Koszta affair, declaring that he had not offered it for the purpose of glorifying that officer, or of reflecting either praise or censure upon the Administration, but merely as an act of justice to a man who, thousands of niles from his country, had gallantly sustained this great principle of American law.

Mr. GIDDINGS then addressed the committee at

ength in regard to slavery. He gave a history of the Amistad case, and earnestly opposed any indemnification of claims arising therefrom. Mr. WALSH followed, and, after a few preliminary

marks, said that already two gentlemen had stood on the floor to gratuitously vindicate an Administration which had not been assailed in the House. They thought by so doing to draw into an attack on the Administration, never contemplated, members of the New York delega-tion; but the members from that State had proved them selves too good tacticians to be caught in such a snare. They had set in their seats like orderly and respectable citizens, and like quiet and sincere christians, [laughter; they had sat and watched and prayed, and the result ha been a most beautiful quarrel between the Abolitionists of the strongest description and the incipient Abolition-ists—a quarrel which he had no disposition to spoil. He would inform the House that when the time should come for New York to speak; when the time should arrive for the true Democracy of New York to tell the Administra-tion what they thought of their course, New York would speak in language that would admit of no two interpre-tations—in language that nobody could misunderstand; and (said Mr. W.) until that happy day arrives, I shall content myself with returning to my quiet and orderly

osition. [Laughter.]
Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, then obtained the

The Committee rose and the House adjourned. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1853.

· IN SENATE. The following memorials were presented and appropriately referred :

By Mr. FISH: From the heirs of John Burnham, asking remuneration for losses sustained by the capture of the brig Hope by an Algerine cruiser in 1793. By Mr. EVANS: From the members and supporters of the Independent Church at Wappetaw, South Carolina,

By Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri: A bill making approach. the Independent Church at Wappetaw, South Carolins, asking remuneration for church destroyed during the re-

volutionary war. A large number of memorials were, on motion of Sena tors, taken from the files of the Senate and referred to

appropriate committees. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs,

first regiment of New York volunteers.

Also, a bill for the relief of Richard M. Bouton,
Wright, and the widow of Marvin W. Fisher. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution:

Resoleed, That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the several resolutions and orders of the S material providing for the appointment and prescribing the duties of its officers, to report rules and regulations fixing the number of said officers and their subordinates, classifying them, fixing their componention, prescribing the mode of appointmen and dismissal from office, and effecting such organisation generally as better to insure their responsibility and efficiency the committee to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Chair.

The resolution was agreed to. Mr. SUMNER submitted the following resolution which was considered and agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to consider the expediency of providing for the convenience and security of remittances abroad in sma sums, by authorizing orders or drafts from our post office of foreign post offices with which it is in correspondence, consti-tuting a system of international post office orders. Mr. CASS submitted the following resolution, and ask

ed its immediate consideration : Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed t inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to the wi-dow of Capt. Gunnison, late of the army, and recently killed by the Indians in Utah while in the performance of his duty. Mr. GWIN inquired if there were not other officers of the army killed at the same time whose names might b inserted !

Mr. CASS could not answer the question. He presume there might be; and if there were, he would prefer that the Senator would introduce a separate resolution to burdening the one before them with other names. This officer was a highly intelligent gentleman, and was killed while in the discharge of his duty, leaving a widow and Mr. GWIN would not offer any amendment to the rese

lution, but intimated his intention of embracing other names of officers and persons attached to the expedition, who were likewise killed in the discharge of their duties, whose widows were entitled to consideration. The resolution was then considered and agreed to. Mr. SHIELDS submitted the following resolution

which was considered and agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the State of Illinois into two United States judicial districts.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Bills of the fellowing titles were introduced, read twice nd referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. BRIGHT: A bill to amend the third section o the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th of June, 1854, approved 3d of March, 1853. [This amendment consists in changing the salaries of

he clerks in class number one from \$900 to \$1,200 per By Mr. SLIDELL: A bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to the State of Florida to aid in the construction of a railroad across the peninsula of that State.

By Mr. SEBASTIAN : A bill to amend an act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts, and for other purposes. By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill authorizing the construction a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the

Pacific ocean. LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

On motion by Mr. SHIELDS, the Senate proceeded to onsider the joint resolution authorizing the President of he United States to confer the title of lieutenant general

by brevet for eminent services.

A debate of considerable interest ensued, in which lessrs. ADAMS, WALKER, SHIELDS, PETTIT, MASON DOUGLAS, BADGER, CASS, SEWARD, and others par icipated; when the question was taken on ordering the nt resolution to be engrossed for a third reading by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, as follows

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Ben-jamin, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fish, Foot, Gwin, James, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Wade, Weller, and Wright—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bright, Chase, Clay, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Norrie, Slidell, Sumner, Walker, and

The bill was then read the third time and passed. On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration

of Executive business, and after a brief session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HENN presented the credentials of H. D. John on, Delegate from the Territory of Nebraska; which were referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. ORR asked the consent of the House to present

semorial. By the rule adopted a few days ago it was not in order to present petitions in the House; but the memorial which he desired to submit was from the Medical Association of the United States, a very respectable body of gentlemen, and he thought it ought to be referred Objection was made

Mr. ORR said that he had accomplished the object he esired, although he was in hopes that this courte have been extended to the medical fraternity of the Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Military Af-

fairs, reported a bill for the relief of Charles Lee Jones; which was read twice and committed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced in pursuance of no-By Mr. COBB: A bill giving further time for satisfying claims for bounty lands and for other purposes.

By Mr. PHILIPS: A bill making a grant of alternate sections of land to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and ouisiana to aid in the construction of a railroad from Mobile to New Orleans. Also, a bill to improve the harbor of Mobile.

By Mr. SINGLETON: A bill granting to the State of Mississippi the right of way and alternate sections of public land for the purpose of locating and constructing the Southern railroad.

By Mr. DINRAR: A bill to the State of Mississippi the right of way and alternate sections of public land for the purpose of locating and constructing appropriation for completing the improvement of the mouth of Grant river, at Potosi, Wisconsin. By Mr. DUNBAR: A bill to remove obstructions to na-

vigation at the mouths of the Mississippi at the Southwest Pass and Pass a Loutre. Also, a bill to establish a navy yard and depot near the city of New Orleans. Also, a bill granting to the State of Louisiana the right

of way and a donation of public land for the purpose of locating and constructing a railroad from New Orleans to the Mississippi State line, in the direction of the town of Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jackson, in said State. By Mr. DISNEY: A bill to provide for indemnification certain American citizens for spoliations committed by France prior to 1801.

By Mr. SAPP: A bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in aid of the construction of a railroad from the town of Coshecton, Ohio, via Mount Vernon, Mount Gilead, and Marion, in Ohio, and Fort Wayne, in Indiana, o Chicago, in Illinois.

By Mr. EDGERTON: A bill explanatory of an act en

itled "An act for the relief of Benjamin S. Roberts." By Mr. ENGLISH: A bill giving to the States the entire control and disposition of the swamp lands within their limits granted by act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and repealing so much of said act as re-quires the proceeds of such lands to be used in construct g levees and drains.
By Mr. DUNHAM: A bill to provide for the construc-

tion of a steamboat canal around the Falls of the Ohio river, for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and for the extinguishment of the stock of the private stockholders in the Louisville and Portland Canal but what was mutilated. It was at this moment a lifeless By Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana: A bill granting the right New York could not resuscitate its putrid frame and dis-

of way and making a grant of lands to the States of Indiana and Illinois in aid of the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis to Springfield.

By Mr. BISSELL: A bill to constitute Cairo, in the State of Illinois, a port of delivery.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois: A bill for the im-

rovement of the navigation of Galens river, and the harpor of Galena, Illinois. Also, a bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the State of Iowa and Territory of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the northwestern railroad from Galena, in the State of Illinois, by the value oppression 1

ley of the Tete de Mort, to the Great Bend of the Minnesots river, Minnesota Territory.

By Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois: A bill granting to the States all the unsold lands in every land office district where the expenses for any quarter exceed the By Mr. MILLER, of Missouri: A bill to organize the

Territory of Nebraska. Also, a bill explanatory of an act approved July 19th, 1848, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act providing for the osecution of the existing war between the United States priations for the improvement of the Missouri, Mississippi

By Mr. LINDLEY: A bill granting to the State Missouri the right of way and a portion of the public domain to aid in the construction of certain railroads By Mr. GREENWOOD: A bill granting the right of

the southwest boundary of the State of Missouri, in a line from Springfield, Missouri, to Bentonville, Arkansas, via Bentonville, Fayetteville, Van Buren, and Fort Smith, to the south boundary of the State, north of the Red river raft, to be denominated the Western Border Railroad. By Mr. CLARK: A bill granting the right of way to

the State of Michigan and a portion of the public lands to sid in the construction of the Oakland and Ottows rail-road and branches, in said State.

Also, a bill making appropriations for the improvement

By Mr. HENN: A bill confirmatory of certain school By Mr. MACY: A bill to be entitled "An act giving

the right of way and granting alternate sections of certain public lands to the State of Wisconsin, and its grantees and assigns, to further the construction of certain railroads therein specified."

By Mr. LATHAM: A bill to authorize and direct the payment of certain moneys into the treasury of the State of California, which were collected in the ports of said State as a revenue upon imports since the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

Also, a bill to grant certain privileges to the Trustees of the University of the Pacific, situated in the county of Santa Clara, State of California. Also, a bill to refund to the State of California the ex-

penses incurred in suppressing the Indian aggressions in By Mr. RICE: A bill for the removal of obstructions to navigation in certain rivers in the Territory of Min-

Also, a bill to provide for the construction of roads in the Territory of Minnesota for military and other By Mr. LANE: A joint resolution authorizing the ac counting officers of the Treasury to adjust the expenses

of a board of commissioners appointed by the Territorial Assembly of Oregon to prepare a code of laws; also to adjust the expense of collecting and printing certain laws and archives of the Territory of Oregon. COMPENSATION TO ARMY OFFICERS. Mr. HOUSTON submitted the following resolution,

which was agreed to: structed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the laws fixing and regulating the pay and allowances to the offisers of the army as to give a compensation in money per month, and such rations in kind as may be necessary for their subsistence, abolishing longevity rations, together with all other extra allowances; and also into the propriety of so modi fying existing laws that brevet appointme

NAVY YARDS-MARINE HOSPITALS-MARINE CORP. Mr. HOUSTON also submitted the following resolution,

which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instruct Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing and disposing of such of the navy yards and marine hospitals belonging to the United States as can be dispensed with consistently with the public interests, and curtailing the expense and annual costs of those which may be retained; and also inquire into the propriety of abolishing all extra allowances and rations to officers of the marine corps.

On motion by Mr. HUNT, Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby instructed to report to this House the reports, maps, and estimates on file in his Department showing the practicability and expediency of deepening and otherwise improving the Passes of the Mississippi.

On motion by Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the House what changes have been made within the last year in the manner of keeping the public revenue, and how far the Assistant Treasurers have been made available as depositaries for disbursing officers for the General Gov-

On motion by Mr. EDGERTON, Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the erection of a custom-house and marine hospital at Toledo, Ohio, and for cleaning out and making the channels in the Maumee Bay, in

On motion by Mr. CHURCHWELL, Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to fur-nish to this House all the information in his possession relative to Capt. Gunnison's survey, as far as it has gone. On motion by Mr. ENGLISH,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be in structed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a na-tional foundry and armory in the State of Indiana, at or near the Falls of the Ohio river. On motion by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois,

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House the plan which he is prepared to recommend "for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial

CLAIM AGENTS.

Mr. WENTWORTH offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by rule for the equaclaim agents, or else to exclude privileged persons whenever they shall be engaged in lobbying for claims; the object of the rule being purely to give no one claim agent any advan-tage over another within the bar of the House.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, said that he had no doubt rules, were already before the Committee on Rules: and as it was a piece of Buncombe, he would move to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was disagreed to; and then, under the

operation of the previous question, the resolution was adopted. RELICS OF WASHINGTON Mr. HENN offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings be requested to inquire into the expediency of setting apart an appropriate room in the Executive mansion, to be furnished exclusively with articles used by George Washington during his lifetime. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, giving notice that he de-

sired to debate the resolution, it accordingly lies over. On motion by Mr. EASTMAN,

OCEAN POSTAGE. On motion by Mr. WELLS,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing ocean postage, and report on the same at an early day by bill

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the House then went into ORR, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed

consideration of the President's annual message. Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the opening debate at this session had taken somewhat an unusual turn. He did not think that the country at large were prepared to expect the debate which had occurred on that floor within the last three days. He had been one of those who believed that after the great contest through which the country had passed; after both political parties had come together in honorable warfare; after the great battle had been fought and the victory won, abolitionism was dead and buried. And until the day before yesterday, when the gentleman from New York (Mr. Smith) exhumed its lifeless body and dragged it before the House and the country, he supposed that it had passed away forever; but, like the ghost of Banque, it had again entered the hall, and been brought before the

House for discussion. Now, he did not propose to go into a discussion of the abstract question of abolitionism. Abler gentlemen than bimself had already not only touched upon but dissected that subject, until it had not a limb left to its body form, and the eloquence and power of the gentleman from

gusting body.
Mr. W. then replied to that part of Mr. Smiru's remarks which asserted "that America was a far guiltier and greater despot than Austria; and that indeed Austrian despotism, as compared with our despotism, which classed millions of men, women, and children with cattle, was but as the little finger compared to the loins." He declared that when such an assertion as this was made he could not suppress his feelings, nor could he permit such language to go to the country without notice and reprimand. He then recapitulated some of the acts of oppression lately committed by Austria, and said that the gentleman was the culogist of a Government whose people were in a worse condition than those of any other

Power in Europe.

Mr. W. replied to other arguments advanced by Mr. SHITH, and, citing that clause of the constitution in regard to the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor, desired to know how the gentleman could advocate a superior law after having sworn to support that constitution? How he could swear to support the written con-etitution of his country, and at the same time be an advo-cate of a principle which declared that there was a higher law than that instrument? Mr. G. SMITH replied that he had read that part of the

constitution which spoke of persons escaping from service or labor, and which the gentleman wished him to believe referred to slaves. He (Mr. S.) was not disposed

condition of freemen. This motion prevailed unanimous-ly. He repeated he was not disposed to take any posi-tion which would stigmatize with hypocrisy the framers of that paper. He would take them as they stood, and taking them as they stood, the word "service" referred

o freemen, not to slaves.

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, said that this was not his recollection of the historical proceedings connected with the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and he thought he could prove that the gentleman was in

error in his statement. In conclusion, he referred to the Senate resolution pretary of the Treasury, and urged that the bill should be amended so as to make it take effect hereafter, as in his opinion it might be construed as a censure upon a very high, worthy, and capable officer.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, followed, and advocated the resolution of the Senate just referred to by Mr. Wayness.

esolution of the Senate just referred to by Mr. WRIGHT He argued at length to prove that the constitution re quired that an officer of the grade of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury should undergo the supervision of the Senate, and cited some of the debates of the Convention

which framed the Constitution to sustain him In conclusion, Mr. B. denied the commission of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WESTWORTH) to speak for the Administration in reference to this or any other appointment, or in regard to the business properly belong-ing to Congress. It was the first time, though he had en here under four different Administrations, that he had found himself in the care of persons undertaking to tion in regard to the duties to be performed by him in

the choice of officers of the House or other subjects. The Committee rose and the House adjourned. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1853.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a

letter from THRODORE SEDGWICK, in behalf of the Directors of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations which was read as follows: NEW YORK, DECEMBER 19, 1853. Siz: I begleave, in behalf of the Association for the Ex-hibition of the Industry of all Nations, respectfully, through you, to invite the members of the Senate to visit the exhibi-

ion now open in this city.

With this I enclose for the purpose tickets of invitation to With this I enclose for the purpose tickets of invitation to cach of the members of your honorable body. The important aid extended to the enterprise by the Federal Government, the ronor done us by the President of the United States in inaugurating the opening of the exhibition by his presence, and the attention given to the subject by foreign Governand the attention given to the subject by foreign Govern-ments, have imposed upon us duties and responsibilities which we sensibly feel, and we are extremely desirous that the members of your honorable body should visit the exhibition, and judge for themselves of its merits, convince themselves by actual inspection of its character, and judge of the im-portant tendencies which it is likely to have on the develop-ment of the arts, the industry, and the national resources of the convirsa.

the country.

We have supposed that it would better please the member your honorable body to visit the exhibition singly, and at time as would suit their individual convenien it should be preferable to you to visit the exhibition in a body it will be an honor and a pleasure to hold ourselves in readiness to receive you at such time as you shall name.

I have the honor to be, with respect and regard, your obedient servant, THEODORE SEDGWICK, President.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By the PRESIDENT of the Senate: From the Legis lature of the State of Missouri, asking a grant of land to aid in the construction of the North Missouri Railroad. Also, from the same, asking a grant of land in aid of

the construction of the Mississippi branch of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. By Mr. BRIGHT: From Major John S. Simenson, in behalf of himself and other officers of the regiment of mounted riflemen in Oregon, asking to be allowed the same extra pay as given by the act of March 3d, 1852, to the troops of the same regiment stationed at Fort

[Mr. B. said that the Senator from California (Mr. WELLER) had the other day called the attention of the Military Committee to a memorial of a like nature from officers serving in California. He could see no reason why the officers stationed in Oregon should not receive the same pay as those of California; their expenses were as great, if not greater, in Oregon than in California, and he desired to join the Senator from that State in urging upon the committee prompt action and favorable By Mr. STEWART: From the masters of first-class

sailing vessels engaged in the lake trade, asking that a light-house may be erected at St. James, on Beaver Island, Michigan.
By Mr. DODGE, of Iowa: From Wm. Rees, asking to be allowed to locate 10,000 acres of land in one tract for

a normal settlement. [The memorialist says that a company must engage a location before they commence a settlement; other-wise that absentees would engage the land and prevent settlers coming to the neighborhood unless they paid a large and progressively exorbitant advance; that a small-er body of land than 10,000 acres will not sustain a population sufficiently numerous to carry on ordinary mehanical branches of industry By Mr. JOHNSON: From James D. Coble, asking to

be allowed a just amount of arrearages of pay as an offi-cer of the army for having been dismissed from the same by the sentence of an illegal court martial.

By Mr. FISH: From V. R. Hall and other boatsmer and gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers in the navy, asking an increase of pay.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: From the widow of Samuel

immons, a soldier in the war of 1812, asking a pension. Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John G. Mackall, deceased; which was passed to a second

BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were introduced in pursuance of otice, read, and referred to appropriate committees: By Mr. SEBASTIAN: A bill granting further time for satisfying claims for bounty lands for military services in the war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GWIN: A bill to continue in force the act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California.'

The above bill was subsequently reported from the Committee on Private Land Claims, and, on motion by Mr. PETIT, was considered and passed. NOTICES OF BILLS. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee gave notice of his intention

lands among the several States. Mr. JAMES gave notice that he would introduce a joint resolution directing a sword to be presented to the near-est male relative of Major Samuel Ringgold, late of the United States army.
On motion by Mr. MASON, Ordered, That the select committee to report rules and re-

to introduce a bill to divide the proceeds of the public

rulations in relation to the appointment, compensation, and number of the officers and other employes of the Senate, au-horized by the resolution of yesterday, consist of five instead of three members.

The following is the committee appointed by the Chair: lessrs. Mason, Cass, Clayton, Bayard, and Pearce. Mr. JOHNSON asked to be excused from serving or the select committee on French spoliations, giving as a reason that he had already as much business on his hands

s he could properly attend to.

Mr. Johnson was excused from serving on said select ommittee, and Mr. Adams was appointed in his stead. Mr. PRATT alluded to the number of bills that had been acted on at the last session when the Senate was full, some of which had already been reported favorably on at the present session. He thought there could be no valid objection to taking them up now in Committee of the Whole and disposing of them; and he would therefore move that they be taken up.

It was ascertained, however, that the bills had not been

sent from the printer.

Mr. CHASE said the objection could be obviated in re ation to one of the bills-that for the relief of the legal representatives of Major Caleb Swann, deceased, which was then on their tables. It was a meritorious case, and one which had been passed at the last session and received the favorable consideration of the committee of the present session, and he hoped the Senate would consent

take it up and pass it. The motion having been agreed to, the bill was co sidered and passed. On motion, the Senate adjourned to meet on Tueslay next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ORR, with a view, as he stated, of enabling the nembers of the House to partake of the festivities of the

season, moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adourn to meet on Tuesday next. The motion was agreed to. DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication

from the Clerk stating that of the documents voted by the last House of Representatives to the members of that body for distribution among the people, some had been pub to take any position which should stigmatize with hypo-crisy the framers of our constitution. A few days becrisy the framers of our constitution. A few days before the close of the Convention that framed the constitution the committee on style reported that the word
"servitude" should be stricken out, because it was idenway and making a grant of land to the State of Arkansas | tifled with the condition of slaves, and the word "ser- | were intended for distribution among the people under the

on C uncil of New York city expenditures made for the [ to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on | vice" should be inserted in its etead, because it denoted the | frank of the member receiving them, they were not to be disposed of in whole or in part by the present House. He most respectfully requested that the House would take such order in the premises as would relieve him from his embarrassmen

Mr. ORR said that as the communication raised a legal

question which was entitled to the very respectful consideration of the House, he would move that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, hoped the gentleman would not press his motion. All the extra copies ordered by the House were for distribution among the people, not for the emolument or benefit of the member who might happen to be the representative of some district at the time. therefore hoped that the Clerk would be directed to deliver to the members of the present House all documents extra copies of which were ordered to be printed by the last House of Representatives for distribution, and not delivered until after the meeting of this Congress.

Mr. ORR thought that although the course proposed by the gentleman might be the proper one, yet there was a legal question involved in the matter which could not properly be determined unless referred to the Judiciary Committee. In conclusion he demanded the previous

The previous question was seconded, and, under the operation thereof, the motion of Mr. ORR was disagreed to. Mr. FLORENCE then gave a few reasons why the course suggested by Mr. Jones should not be adopted,

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, contended that no legal question was involved in the subject before the House On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, it was then Resolved. That the Clerk of the House be directed to deli-

ver to the members of the present House of Representatives all documents extra copies of which were ordered by the last House, and which were not delivered until after the Mr. EDGERTON then urged the House to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the private calendar, stat-ing that there were but few cases to be acted on, which

tion day. The motion, however, was disagreed to

CENSUS PRINTING. Mr. CHANDLER desired to propound a question to the committee on Printing. He wished to know whether the report of the census was in a situation in which its egre-gious errors might be corrected? Or whether it was the ntention of the committee that the report should go forth

could be disposed of in a few moments, this being objec-

to the country in its present shape?
Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, objected to any debate on this question, believing it would result in considerable

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the President's annual message. Mr. PHILIPS remarked that no one could say, not even

that most notorious individual "the oldest inhabitant," that he was in the least surprised by the sentiments which had fallen from the gentleman from New York, (Mr. SMITH,) and the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. GIDDINGS.) For himself, he was not at all surprised, (though he must admit that these sentiments in themselves were startling, because these stereotyped sentimentalities which issued from the lips of abolitionists had fallen too often upon the ear of the country to excite at this late day the least emo-tion of surprise. But, as he heard these gentlemen, and looked around the hall and beheld the representatives of thirty-one States here assembled to legislate under the provisions of the Constitution, which at once recognised the individuality of the States and secured their union, he must confess that he was startled that in this place, where the very ornaments of the building declared the sanctity of the States, and the fraternal union in which they were bound, gentlemen could be found bold enough to utter sentiments so derogatory to the Constitution, so destructive to the Union, and so insulting to their fellowrepresentatives. Bitter invective, unmeasured, unsparing abuse, had been poured out by the gentlemen upon the institutions of the South, and Southern members had maintained their seats in quiet, in decorum, and without reply. Nay, more; they had been called upon to listen to the taunts of those who, denying the obligation of their constitutional oath, would falsify history and the plainest provision of the Constitution to support and sustain themselves in the violation of their obligated faith. He did not propose to discuss the question of slavery. Those institutions which they had attacked he had inherited; they were secured to him by the federal compact, and he would not lend his aid to what he knew to be the cherished object of the gentlemen, to establish this hall as the centre from which they might send forth their fiery ar-rows upon every section of our country and light up

When the Federal constitution should fail to secure to Southern institutions the rights for which it was ordained, he was strong in the belief that those institutions would be of inherent power enough to protect themselves. If there was a truth to be learned from the history of population, it was that a people who, from a mere handful, in a few years, without the aid of emigration, had been enabled to increase their numbers upwards to three millions—a number greater than the whole population of the colonies that then successfully threw off British dominion—that such a people must be in the enjoyment of all those advan-tages of life which were best suited to them. Mr. P. then urged the Southern members to maintain silence on this subject, contenting themselves with the

reflection that these sentiments were expressed by gentle-men who, although they had obtained some notoriety in this country as sentimentalists, had not yet, in the judgment of the country, risen to the dignity of statesmen. He also briefly replied to Mr. SMITH's remarks on the letter of Mr. Marcy on the Koszta affair, remarking that "the sword of Ingraham and the pen of Marcy are destined to a joint immortality."

Mr. P. then replied at length to the arguments of Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, in support of the Senate resolution prescribing the mode of appointing the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He argued that this officer was an inferior one, and not of that grade which the constitu-

tion required should be confirmed by the Senate. In con-clusion, he expressed his belief that the bill contained some design against the Administration not written on Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, followed in reply, maintaining that he was correct in the position he had assumed on this question. He repeated what he had declared yesterday, that there was no hostility intended against the Administration in this resolution of the Senate and utterly disclaimed any other motive in urging its adop-tion than that proceeding from a proper care and strict-ness in the appointment of an officer who held such im-

portant trusts.

Mr. WHEELER then obtained the floor; when the committee rose. CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the managers of the Wold's Fair at New York, inriting the members to visit the same.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday next.

PARTIES IN 1816.

Messrs. EDITORS: On reading the article in your paper, short time since, in reference to the former state of parties, I was reminded of the attitude of prominent genlemen belonging to what was then appropriately called the Republican party. The following is the vote in the Senate on the passage of the National Bank bill on the 3d of April, 1816: YEAS-Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lacock, Mason, Va., Morrow, Roberts,

NATS—Messrs. Dana, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Macon, Mason, N. H., Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Wells, Wilson—12. Seventeen Republicans for the bill, and seven against it. Five Federalists for the bill, and five against it. Messrs. Bibb, of Kentucky, and Thompson, of New

Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Williams-22.

for the engressment of the bill and the latter against it. On the TARIFF bill in the Senate, April 19th, 1816, the following is the vote on ordering it to be engrossed: YEAS-Messrs. Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Gaillard, Horsey, Hunter, King, La-cock, Mason, Va., Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Varnum, Wells, Wil-

fampshire, were the only absentees: the first had voted

NATS-Messrs. Barbour, Goldsborough, Gore, Harper Macon, Mason, N. H., Turner-7.

Twenty-one Republicans for the bill, and three against it. Only three Federalists for it, and four against it. Of the prominent Republicans of that day in the House of Representatives who voted for the Tariff bill the fol-

lowing may be named:

Messrs. Archer, Atherton, Barbour, Bassett, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Davenport, Desha, Ingham, Johnson, Ky., Langdon, Lowndes, Lumpkin, McCoy, Parris, Pleasants, Smith, Md., Tucker, &c. The vote was 88 yeas, 54 nays. So that both Bank and Tariff were then emphatically Republican measures

Deacon BREWSTER REYNOLDS, whilst attending the Universalist Church at South Boston on Sunday, was seized with sudden illness and died in a few minutes. He was